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CINCINNATI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1842.

WHOLE NO. 321.

THE PHILANT HROPIST.

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has leave to refer to
Hon. H. Whittlesey, Washington City, D. C.

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JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saganaw City. Michigan.
J. G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saganaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands: pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immi-

grants to it. Saganaw, July, 1842. M ASON WILLSON. -- Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main

HENRY STARR .-- Attorney and Counsellor a LAW, Office, South East corner of Fourth and Main ALLEN & LANCASTER .-- Attorneys at Law N'
W. corner of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnati.
July 9th., 1842.
51-tf.

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts. entrance on Main street.

CHASE & BALL. Ationeys at Law, East third

CATACOMES OF ST. AGNES.

is published in a late number of the Churchman. It describes his visit to the catacombs

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the

Victor, Eabianus, Cyprian, and others of great to publish. eminence, as well as innumerable private Christians, received the crown of martyrdom. These persecutions sought refuge. For a long time, ry, in the minds of sensible men at the South.

We believe, and we doubt not every man of indeed, the ceremonies of their religion were performed in these dark and subteranean chamexcavated passages extending and ramifying in ding against the dangers which it denounces. every direction; in the sides of these passages are cells excavated, some large enough for a human body to be laid, others for several bodies, and many smaller ones for children.—Here we saw the mouldering remains of those whose one above another and within a foot or two of each other in every part of the catacombs) were each other in every part of the body was deposited, and a loss the composited of marble, or more generally several large tiles were used for this purpose, sealed up with the six could not enter a season; and about the middle of the Ohio river. But Kentucky has insisted, and has been supported in this pretension by Virginia, that the whole river belongs to her, and that her officers have jurisdiction, order by the President. M. H. Urguhart, from the composing that committee.

Yours Respectfully

B. B. HUNTER.

Can the Convention then adjourned, till half pas one of clock.

At half past one, the Convention was called to order by the President. M. H. Urguhart, from to her, and that her officers have jurisdiction, order by the President. M. H. Urguhart, from the times on horseback.

Can the Anti-Slavery men of Ohio consists to her, and that her officers have jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over whatever floats upon it. tiles were used for this purpose, sealed up with cement, so that the air could not enter, and this accounts in some measure for the perfect preservation of the bones. Many of these have been taken down, yet some of the cells are sealed up, and remain just as they were at first, and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it and the mortar that was used appears as if it is a the committee on resolutions, reported the rode eighteen miles on horseback. It he committee on resolutions, reported the indication of territory, groundless as it is, low of the says that in a week from the time of going in the committee on resolutions, reported the rode eighteen miles on horseback. In the committee on resolutions, reported the indication of territory, groundless as it is, low of the says that in a week from the time of going in the committee on resolutions, reported the neither of the committee on resolutions. In the committee on resolutions, reported the says away without a single effection. In th sealed up, and remain just as they were at first, cave than elsewhere.

We extract the following passages from the ar-

vial at the head; this vial contained their own blood, which it was the custom of the surviving whole time these men were engaged, which was others to take slaves from the Ohio shore! Had the right of petition, the liberty of speech, and the right of petition, the liberty of speech, and the right of free discussion, and on the encroachthe question, I wish to make a few preliminary TERMS-TWO DOLLARS per annum if paid within six months after subscription or \$2.50 at the expiration of the year. In other cases, two dollars and fifty cents will two hours, walking at least an hour and a half known. We remained in this city of the dead of the time. There must be thousands of bod- mosphere, nor will vegetable matter decompose. ies. The extent of the catacombs is not yet

known. In these gloomy regions the early unpleasant to the taste. The corncobs left by the Christians took refuge in times of persecution, oxen which were fed in the cave 30 years ago, are and the mind is overwhelmed with the multi- now in a perfect state of preservation; the tude of associations that arise. We ascended the sun was shining gloriously, and the mal flesh dries in the cave, and becomes hard. mountains that surround Campagna looked bright and calm, as they did when the dead origin and caim, as they did when the dead thousand sleeping beneath our feet gazed upon air rushes out of the mouth of the cave; in the

EMANCIPATION IN THE WSET INDIES. The following letter appeared in al ate number of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. The numerous and contradictory accounts respecting the effects of emancipation in the West India Islands, have left the minds of many in doubt in regard to the expediency of immediate emancipation. Let the opinion once prevail in this country that "emancipation would prove a bles- idea of the difference between Liberty and Dessing to all classes," and slavery would soon cease potism, as exhibited in the different results upon to exist. The statements of the writer below, are undoubtedly entitled to credit .- Christian

Secretary. Having recently arrived in this country from British Colonies on the other, I feel it to be a river improvement and infrequent towns on the duty I owe to God and to the slave, to publish to the world my knowledge of the effects of slavery, and to bear testimony to the happy results of emancipation in the West Indies. As istence of slavery on the one side, and to the I have resided thirty-one years in Jamaica and non-existence of that deadly curse on the other. the island of Old Providence, during which time When Virginia ceded what is now Ohio, Indi-I was a slaveholder it may be supposed that I can give a pretty accurate statement of the horrors of slavery. I was considered by my neigh bors in Jamaica as too indulgent to my slaves. dient to the spirit of the age, and faithful to the They said I spoiled them-made them lazyand that thus they were a bad example to the other slaves around me. Yet my treatment of pendence, excluded slavery from the whole them was harsh and arbitrary in the extreme, territory. When Virginia, some years after-I would of en flog men and women without mercy, and without sufficient cause. I thank God that he has awakened me to a sense of my guilt in treating my fellow men worse that to convince me that it is a system that every hristian should shudder at, and look upon a revolting to humanity, and contrary to the bles-sed precept of our Lord Jesus Christ viz. "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do e even so to them."

fer a state of bondage to that of freedom? Sure-ly not an individual of this free and enlightened epublic, where all pride themselves on their ights under the Great Charter which declare hat all men are created free and equal. I would ask if it is consistent with reason and justice, that because a man's skin is black, he should be precluded from the rights to which he is entitled by the Declaration of Independence?

I can assert, without the fear of contradiction that emancipation in the island of Jamaica ha been a blessing to all classes of its inhabitants. BRYANT & CHAPIN.

TTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main and July 9.

July 9.

The word despotism describes the authority of the master; the word slavery the condition of the slave; both words describe the state of most and the state of and has had the effect of influencing the emanthe happiest class of peasantry, I believe, in the CATACOMES OF ST. AGNES.

An extract of a private letter, written by a distinguished American artist now in Europe, pleasing feature in the costs of Christ. Another distinguished American artist now in Europe, pleasing feature in the costs of this costs. pleasing feature in the character of this people, miserable. The few and the many have been is the desire they manifest to have their children alike destitute of the traits of character which educated, and I am happy in being able to after Civilization, the daughter of Freedom and of St. Agnes, near Rome.

You have read that the early Christians of or white children I ever saw. They are making rapid improvement in their studies. I have the subjected to a series of violent in the series which they compose have been poor, unless persecutions, particularly under the reigns of lic than to give a simple and unvarnished state-Severus, Decius, and Valerian; when Irenaeus, ment of facts which I feel it incumbent on me

catacombs are the places in which they interred extract from the Louisville Advertiser shows the managed to gain possession of the power and their dead; and in the time of those dreadful growing conviction of the inherent evils of slave- offices of the General Government, and that it will grow, despite the efforts of professed whigs

we believe, and we doubt not every man of the series in the Union, whether of the slaveholding or the non-slaveholding States, coincides with us concessions occurs to me as I pass up the river. It is you, and it was for that purpose I took my pen bers which had been used for sepulture. The campaghna of Rome is formed almost entirely of volcanic ashes, which is called Pazzolana, and Tufo Rock, which appears of the same mand Tufo Rock, which a and Tulo Rock, which appears of the same material, but hardened into soft kind of stone; in this latter the excavations of the catacombs were made. Into the catacombs we descended from a vineyard two miles outside the walls of Rome, by a flight of steps; (the catacombs are now being opened, and rubbish, &c., removed. The Padre who accompanied us has the superintent of the padre who accompanied to the padre who accompanied us has the superintent of the padre who accompanied us has the superintent of the padre who accompanied us has the superintent of the padre who accompanied us has t dence of the work;) we then entered narrow ting, as far as possible, its inflictions, and provi-

MAMMOTH CAVE-CURE FOR CONSUMPTION .-

—yielding from three to five lbs. of nitrate to the bushel. Animal flesh will not putrify in this at-Meat hung up in the cave a few days, be These facts I state, that men of science may compare my conclusions and my premises together.

Communications.

For the Philanthropist. STEAMBOAT ORPHEUS, Sept. 8, 1842.

G. BAILEY, Esq. Dear Sir: If one wishes to gain a vivid civilization and social advancement, let him pass up the Ohio river in a steamboat, or what were better if it were possible, in a balloon. The Jamaica, and purchased a farm in Ohio, with a contrast between Cincinnati and the little towns hand, and the results of emancipation in the prosperous villages on the Ohio shore, and the opposite bank. When a reason for this difference is asked, it is uniformly ascribed to the exana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, to the United States, the General Government, obesolemn pledge given in the Declaration of Independence, excluded slavery from the whole wards, erected the District of Kentucky into an independent State, and Congress admitted her into the Unon, the spirit of 1776 and of 1737 peasts of burthen. I have seen enough of slave-exerted a feeble influence on the State and National Councils, and Kentucky was suffered to come into the Union as a slaveholding State. This was a criminal and fatal error ! Criminal, because it was a violation of the pledge given in the Declaration, and an outrage, not less on the genuine principles of democratic republicanism, than on the God-given rights of humanity : and fatal in its consequences to the prosperity, civilization and harpiness, of the people of the speeches of Clay or of Marshall, delivered in the Kentucky Legislature some two years ago.

> true Civilization, the daughter of Freedom and been the uniform testimony of history, and ex-P. LIVINGSTON. perience daily adds to the saddening proof.

And yet it is very remarkable, that in this this day. SOUTHERN VIEWS OF SLAVERY .- The following country the slaveholding sections have ever States to make cessions for the common benefit. They complied. Virginia, in her deed of cession. described the ceded district, as "the Territory

friends to obtain from the body, and preserve in this manner; some of the lamps remain, but in this manner; some of the lamps remain, but The atmosphere of the cave is dry, and the Ohio river." and ceded the residue to the United lover of LIBERTY, and commends him to the esteem in this manner; some of the lamps remain, but the vials have been removed—but the impression in the mortar in which they were set yet coins of the time in which the bodies were incoins of the time in which the bodies were incoins of the terred: by these the date of the interment is terred; by these the date of the interment is hoppers, reimpregnates again in about three years river? I frow not. We should have soon heard would rejoice to unite with our fellow citizens in claim to be entitled to the votes of the abolition-

particularly some statements made by a young ing disposition of the public mind to consider winter, the current changes, and blows equally erry party, which abound in the newspapers. a man who has SACRIFICED that protection on sion of the question of the propriety of abolition-strong into the cave.

These however afford evidence, at least, of our the altar of southern despots. growing strength, and admonish us to adopt a time so liberal, that all genuine opponents of Hon. John Quincy Adams. and ought to be abolished by law, and who can holders holding similar opinions, form a Liberty party in a slave State, and use their utmost enview to spend the remainder of my days in this on the Kentucky side, is not more striking than Liberty party, which is the repeal of all laws land, and finding the minds of the people so blinded as to the real state of slavery on the one the contrast between the cultivated fields and which sanction partial and oppressive principles, and of course all laws which sanction slavery !

Yours, P. S. Stir up our friends to active exertions et every county pledge itself for its share of THIRTY THOUSADD VOTES FOR KING. Let every friend of Liberty remember that every vote cast for him is more valuable as a testimony in favor of Liberty and genuine Democracy against Slaverv and heartless Aristocracy, than a hundred votes given for the successful candidate of either of the other parties, whether Corwin or Shannon. No man hereafter will be ashamed of having voted for Leicester King in 1842!

For the Philanthropist. Convention at Cadiz.

CADIZ, September, 5th. 1842. Dr. Bailey:-On Saturday last our Convention. coording to the arrangements of the State Central Committee, was held here. None of the friends from a distance having arrived the previous evening, the friends of the good cause were for a evening, the friends of the good cause were for a short, but most powerful appeal on behalf of the Adams county called up a resolution which he time fearful that the Convention would be a fail- Liberty Party. He concluded by offering the following the following the convention which had previously offered, and which after being ure. Our enemies thought so too, and in several lowing resolution, which he denominated the amended read as follows. instances gave expression to their joyful anticipanew States, whether white or black. If any of short duration. Mr. Lewis arrived here early one would know how fatal, let him consult the in the day from Steubenville. Judge King, who Nor was this result different from what might rive till near ten o'clock. Neither Mr. Morris by acclamation. have been, or by many was foreseen. Slavery nor Chase were with us. By 10 o'clock the Court is Despotism. The word despotism describes House was pretty well filled, when the Conven- and adopted. cipated to be industrious, orderly and useful the authority of the master; the word slavery tion organized, and Mr. Lewis was called to the Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention tion indefinitely, and on this motion Mr. Corwin the state of master and slave: whether it be of about two hours continuation, he depicted the my fellow men in cruel bondage, I rejoice and that of a selian with an empire, or a planter evils that now depress the energies of this great ed us. thank God that the blacks in Jamaica are now with only a plantation. And despotism in all nation; the causes of these evils; and the proper ages has borne the same accursed fruits; a few remedies for them. During the whole of this time the numbers continued to increase, and the

In the afternoon Judge King addressed the Con- this county be requested to give them a place in should be exempt from any taxation for the support vention, for about two hours and a half, in the their papers. most happy manner. His address was listened to with almost breathless attention.

When the Convention adjourned, the Judge Steubenville, left for that place, where arrangements had been made for holding a meeting on

On the whole, sir, Saturday last was a good day for this county. The right seed was sown, and and democrats, to root it out.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of Harrison and adjoining counties, met at Cadiz, on Satur-

versy, Congress recommended to these claimant which we now suffer—the causes of these evils and the remedy.

Mr. Lewis having concluded, Judge King briefly stated the points on hich he would address the Convention in the ofternoon.

we will pass as new were at next, and the mortar that was used appears as if it had only been spread a few weeks ago; the marks of the trowel are as fresh as ever, and in this mortar, insertibled while it was yet wet, is frequently to be found the name of the indiction in this mortar, insertibled while it was yet wet, in peace or sleeps in peace—an epitaph simple, but in those times of trial and tribulation, won-defully expressed. There are the bodies of many of the early martyrs; they are known of the early martyrs; they are known of the mortar whilst wet, and a small vase or in the mortar whilst wet, and a small vase or in the mortar whilst wet, and a small vase or in the mortar whilst wet, and a small vase or in the mortar whilst wet, and a small vase or in the mortar whilst wet, and a small vase or in the mortar whilst wet, and a small vase or in the mortar whilst wet, and a small vase or of human rights, and an enlightened national policie, in glection as peculiarly so. The subject in pelace in the affections in glection as peculiarly so. The subject in glection as peculiarly so. The subject with twe the care in every circle of the claim of jurisdiction, but unless the claim of in the strength of his countrymen, and a fame that should not be suited of the cave is made from personal observation. In the exercise of this purisdiction, but unless the claim of in this mortar, insertible of which is all deprecation of the cave is made from personal observation. In the continuous professed friends; and whereas, an effort is now in the affections and the public mind will be neglated as usual with a cave is made from personal observation. In the exercise of this jurisdiction, steam-boats being made to secure his aid in the election of the cave is made from personal observation. In the exercise of this jurisdiction, steam-boats in the affections and the public mind will be neglated as usual with a cave is made from personal observation. In the cave is made from personal observation. In the cave is made from personal

the question of emancipation favorably. I also we can never be induced to vote for the owner of is either party sufficiently favorable to the antimeant to say a word or two about the manifold slaves; and as friends of the protection of the labor of freemen, we can never be persuaded to vote for slavery cause to justify me in giving them my support.

Slavery cause to justify me in giving them my support.

2d. I shall try to avoid altogether any discussions.

platform of principles so pure, and at the same ward a copy of the foregoing resolutions, to the the present I shall assume it as a conceded point

slavery may stand upon it. There are many Resolved, That as American citizens, as free- just remark that on this point to my mind there is slaveholders who are satisfied that slavery may men, and as members of the Old Liberty Party, no doubt; & inasmuch as it is a fact (in my opinion I mean) that slavery received its birth and edformed on the 4th of July, 1776, we cannot vote ucation, and is now constantly receiving much of say, like Washington, that their suffrages shall for any man for any legislative office, who is not its nourishment and support from the legislative never be wanting to that object, but are not in favor of the Abolition of Slavery every where, action of the general government, and of the free prepared to emancipate individually. Why or who will not sustain the right of petition, that if the federal and free state governments should not such slaveholders and all non-slave- oppose all gags in the State Legislature and in could be freed and kept free from the illegal and Congress, and labor faithfully for the repeal of unconstitutional proslavery influence, that then all laws that make a distinction on account of slavery would inevitably languish and die from

> Resolved, That the ultimate success of the principles which we advocate, depends not upon our duties of abolitionists. present numbers, but upon our integrity.

esolution was offered and adopted unanimously.

solutions of the State Liberty Convention at Columbus, in December last, and cordially concur in the nomination of Leicester King, for the office of Governor of Ohio, and that we will use our individual and united exertions to promote his elec-

variation in one of them) taken from the proceedings of a Liberty Convention for Lorain County, erance man should we call him? And this is a held at Elyria, on the 4th of August last.

Whilst Judge King was speaking, a paper signed by many, was put into the hands of Mr. Lewis, given directly against the cause of liberty and of requesting him again to entertain the audience.

"Washingtonian Pledge," it being in the lansubject of slavery.

The following resolutions were then presented state in the Union."

addresses with which they have this day favor-

CYRUS M'NEELY, President. EDWARD VANHORN, Vice Presidents.

M. H. URGUHART, Secretary.

For the Philanthropist. Austinburg, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1842.

Thomas Corwin.

DR. BAILEY:-

As I mentioned to you in a former letter, I tion of human rights, while he was a member of the cient to decide the question I am now discuss-House of Representatives of the State Legislaing.

Mr. Corwin was elected member of the Uniture, and of Congress. Having written what I

from the chivalry that such a claim could never giving him an honorable invitation to visit us, and ists, Mr. Corwin does. The Democratic party stand up before the world as the open and avowed a divocates of slavery, and do not ask for the votes. in welcoming him to our midst, we cannot conceal advocates of slavery, and do not ask for the votes of abolitionists, any more than they ask for the and must omit many things I intended to say, ing made to tarnish his glory, by obtaining his votes of the whigs. On the contrary the whig presence in the West, for the avowed purpose of party (of the north) claim to be in a measure fa-Rentuckian to me, about the present indebtedness of the people of that State, and of the growgistracy of these United States.

presence in the west, for the avowed purpose of the anti-slavery cause, more so at any rate than the democratic party, and as such claim the support of abolitionists. With me the questions are support of abolitionists. Resolved, That as friends of universal freedom, tion is not, which party is the most favorable, but.

> Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to forthat such a course is improper & inconsistent. I will actual inability to support itself; assuming all this to be true, I regard voting for anti-slavery men for all important offices as one of the first

> 3. In looking over the history of Mr. Corwin's Judge King then took the stand, and having ad-lressed the Convention in a very powerful man-liberty and of human rights. while a large majorner, for about two and a half hours, the following ity of them were given directly on the other side. If it is claimed that the good should be allowed Resolved, That we approve the address and revidual and united exertions to promote his electional abstinence faithfully throughout the day, tomorrow should indulge in drinking ardent spirits The last three resolutions are, (with a slight throughout the day, the third day should return to better case than that of Mr. Corwin; for as I said before, a large majority of his votes have been

> human rights.
>
> The first act to which I shall refer in the histo-Although it was then late in the evening, Mr. ry of Mr. Corwin's public life took place in the Lewis complied with the request, by making a House of Representatives of the Ohio General short, but most powerful appeal on behalf of the Assembly December 23, 1829. Mr. Patterson of

"Resolved. That the committee on the judiciations. But our fears, and their hopes were alike guage of the "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY" on the ry be instructed to enquire what amendments, if any, are necessary to the laws relating to blacks Resolved, "That slavery might, and ought to provide more effectually against their migration had to leave the line of Conventions some days be, abolished by law, and as far as MY suffrage to and settlement within this state, and so as to before, to visit his family in affliction, did not ar- can go, it it shall not be wanting."-It was carried provide that in no case shall blacks and mulattoes gain a residence in this state, except such as have obtained the rights of citizenship in some other

Motion was first made to postpone the resolue given to Messrs. Lewis and King, for the able voted in the negative. Motion was then made to ty of blacks and mulattoes from taxation. Such an amendment as this it would seem would be but Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to reasonable. If blacks and mulattoes were to be transmit a copy of the proceedings of this Convention to the editor of the Philanthropist for publication to the editor of the Philanthropist for publication in the editor of the e lication, and that the publishers of the papers in it would seem to be but just and right that they of the government, which was thus doing its best Resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn. to persecute and drive them from its borders.—When the vote was taken however, Mr. Corwin

voted in the negative. The question was then put

on the adoption of the resolution, and on this Mr. Corwin voted in the affirmative. If it be urged that these votes were given so long ago, that they ought not now to be brought into the account, I ask, have we any evidence that he would not vote the same now, if called upon, as he did then. If his mind has changed upon that point, when did it change, and under what circumstances?—for certainly if he has renounced the principles upon which he then have for several months past had a purpose in my been made as public as the act itself. But no mind to write a few ideas on the subject of Gov- such renunciation has ever been made; and in ernor Corwin's ebolitionism, and especially to give a brief history of his votes, touching the ques-

intended, I made application to the Editor of the Ashtabula Sentinel to publish it; thinking thereby elections until the fall of 1840, when he was to give it more general circulation in this county, elected Governor of the State. During some and intending to have it copied into the Philanthropist if you thought proper. He gave me a
written answer consenting so to do. Accordingly I sent him a part of my communication, and in his first paper he remarked that he had received were but seldom called for on questions of that a letter from me, but not in time for that week's kind. And especially in the sessions of 1833 paper. Perhaps so. I then waited another week, when the communication did not appear nor a that neither Congress nor the people could find saw the mouldering remains of those whose great grandfathers saw the apostles.—Many of them are now fast mouldering away, since the air of the air, and the marble slabs or tiles which clothed their cells (which are ranged one above another and which are now above another and which are ranged one above another and which clothed their cells (which are ranged one above another and within a foot or two of saw of the sa in to Congress, so that he could not fail to have had his attention called to the subject, why CAN THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEN OF OHIO CONSIST-ENTLY VOTE AT THE ENSUING FALL ELECTION FOR THOMAS CORWIN FOR THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR? years pass away without a single effort on his

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI. Saturday, Sept. 24, 1842.

Important.

Liberty men ought to attend to a few things. 1. Print tickets in every county, in time. Print plenty of them, and see that they are not destroyed. Circulate them every where. Inquiries have been made whether tickets could not be printed at our office. This could be done for neighboring counties, where means could be provided for sending them free of expense. But, in other cases the postage on them would

5. Let every Liberty man rally at the polls let every one provoke his neighbor to the good work. Thirty, twenty, or fifteen thousand votes, will decide the minds of multitudes who are now wavering-fearful of throwing away their votes. Remember, he who votes for Thomas Corwin, says that Henry Clay is his choice for the Presidency.

3. Let Liberty men see to it, that every Liberty vote be counted-and then, that an accurate report from every county, be immediately forwarded to the Philanthropist, for publication.

And now, remember the words of the hero of Trafalgar, with some change: Our country expects that every man will do his duty.

A word to the Reader.

For some time past, owing to the approaching election, our paper has not contained its usua variety. It should be recollected, that anti-slavery people have not, like Whigs and Democrats. local papers in which they can express their opinions, and publish their proceedings. Hence the large space given up to them in the Philan-

After the election, we intend to notice a good many topics, more directly associated with the strictly moral bearings of the great question. Till then, the reader must be patient, if the politics of anti-slavery should appear somewhat prominent in our paper.

Ticket for Hamilton County.

both the other tickets candidates for the inferior both parties?

Mr. Morris will commence addressing the peoevery township in the lower part of the county bring in a whig majority, and then the law could next week-and the upper townships the be amended. Who says it could not? week after.

OHIO AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY .-We call attention again to the notices of the meetings of the Ohio American A. Slavery Society, to be held in October.

What with political action, and moral suasion, with the Liberty party and the Abolition Societies, Ohio is pretty active just now in her antislavery demonstrations. Some of the friends may imagine that the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society is hostile to the Liberty Party and warring against all human institutions. We do electing another dough-face. Will a party which notbelieve it; we know the persons who compose is sounding the praises of Henry Clay, send an it, and so long as they pursue the straight forward course they have hitherto nursued on the how it is ,that what are called in the East old and new organizationists, in Ohio dwell together in

Methodist Protestants.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which sat some weeks since in this city, had the subject of Slavery under discussion for a short time. A great reluctance was manifested to touch the action of the General Conference of the Church in relation to Slavery. For men, who separated from an ecclesiastical body on account who have hitherto gloried in their independence erence for the powers that be. So far as we could South was united? united on the great question judge, from a test vote, there were only about fif- of Slavery? teen good Abolitionists in the Conference; while about nineteen, though calling themselves anti-

After a great many ineffectual attempts, on the part of the minority, to obtain a manly and de- to the highest office in the gift of a free people cided expression of disapprobation of the action of the General Conference, and against Slavery, the following powerless resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, the subject of Slavery has been brought before this conference, and fully and freely discussed from year to year, the Conference having always given a dignified expression on the

subject—therefore—
Resolved, That it still is the opinion of this Conference, that Slavery, as it exists in the U. States, is inconsistent with the morality of the Holy Scriptures, and therefore all Christian and prudent means ought to be employed for its re-

Friends.

By direction of the meeting of Sufferings of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at White Water, 6th Month, 4th, 1842, a letter was addressed to the Professors of Christianity throughout the United States. The letter is couched in terms too soft to have much influence with those who, in the light of the 19th century, can hold their fellow beings as brutes. But, our object in noticing it, is to call attention to two paragraphs in it.

"We do not recognize the right of any individual extinguishment; and it is our earnest desire, that all who approach Slaveholders on the subject, may do it, either through the medium of sympathetic vocal utterance, or addresses written in a

Finally, endeared friends, suffer us to entreat your love for the peace and welfare of our common country, and by your profession of Christianity, to let the enslaved go free, in such a way, as you may see proper; and may the God of Peace bless you with his unspeakable love."

scheme of colonization. Alas, for these church house of Saul weaker. Multitudes are now standorganizations! are these the men once represented by Fox and Penn? These reformers spoke the truth with a plainness, and in an uncompromising spirit, that made the transgressor feel. But their followers, in these times, are as gentle as a sucking dove; first telling the truth, as if they were hardly convinced in their own minds, and then half apologizing as if they had gone too far.

Mount Vernon Republican

The Liberty men of Knox county, have nomi nated Ebenezer Mc. Elroy for State Senator, and James Mc. Gibbens for Representative. The ed_ itor of the Mt. Vernon Republican, deprecates the movement, as being calculated to decide the vote in favor of the democratic party. The evils he apprehends from this are the following:

1. "The danger and disgrace of seeing suc men as Mc. Nulty or Spindler represent Knox county in the Legislature."

2. "Of seeing a hard money system fastened on the State

3. "Of sceing one half the Whigs of Ohio without any representation in Congress for the next ten years.'

4. "Of seeing Wilson Shannon elected Gover

5. "Of seeing Petticoat Allen re-elected to the United States Senate."

6. "Of seeing Texas, with its broad expanse Slaveholding territory, attached to the Union."

1. It is a great disgrace to have such a man in the Legislature as Mc. Nulty, but it is a greater disgrace, for Liberty men to vote for a candidate, who scoffs at their principles, or who would not lift a finger to carry them out. Blackguard legislators are a disgrace to any people, but how will Liberty men mend the matter by supporting the candidate of a party, whose acknowldged leader, is a representative of the Slave Power, which Liberty men hold as a greater evil than even Mc. Nulty or Spindler.

2. No danger of a hard money system "being factened on the State." The great majority of For democrats, it is well known, are opposed to such Thomas Morris has been put in nomination a system. But suppose the worst-do Liberty in the place of Mr. Carey-so that the ticket has men dread a hard money currency, more than the lost nothing of its force. It will be seen that a ruinous effects on the prosperity and morals of full ticket has been made out, by selecting from the country, produced by Slavery, which governs

3. This is an imaginary evil. Suppose the democrats should obtain a majority, and pass just ple of the county, next Tuesday, at Harrison, such a districting bill as they see proper—the law in company with Dr. Brisbane. They will visit will not be unalterable. Another election may

> 4. As Wilson Shannon cannot participate the legislation of the State, this terrible evil will hardly move Liberty men from their integrity.

> 5. Senator Allen does no credit to the State, but will our friend of the Times answer one que tion. What Senator in the Senate of the United States, since Morris was ousted, has dared to avow the opinions, and assume the attitude, of a freeman, towards Slaveholders and Slavery? We will answer for him: not one. And so, for the sake of defeating one dough-face, Liberty men are called on to contribute their influence towards anti-Slavery man to the Senate?

6. As to Texas, the great safeguard against its subject of slavery, we shall extend to them the admission is, the prevailing sentiment among all mit a democratic than a whice majority of free State representatives, to vote the annexation.

So much for the catalogue of our friend harmony, and even maintain peace, in division. Let us ask him a few questions.

Are you not an Abolitionist? Is not your party shouting for Henry Clay? Is not Henry Clay owner of fifty slaves?

Is it not a shame, that a Slaveholder should be President of the freest republic on earth? Is not Henry Clay the father of the Missour compromise, which secured the ascendency of the

Slave Power in this nation? Did he not array his mighty energies, a few of the alleged tyranny of its authorities, and years since, against the anti-slavery men of this country, and make a speech which extorted from of mere authority, they showed a wonderful rey- Calhoun the triumphant declaration, that now the

Does that party deserve the support of Anti-Slavery men, which is striving by songs, and feastslavery men, had not the shadow of a title to the ings, and barbacues, and every popular device to awake an enthusiasm in favor of a Pro-Slavery man and Slaveholder, which shall bear him onward

> If you can answer these questions satisfactorily, the Liberty men of Knox county, may be prepared to take your advice. Just one word. Suppose Nicholas Biddle wer

would be thought of the hard money democrawho should vote for him? Either that he was a hypocrite, or thought very little of his own principles.

Would you have the Liberty man play traitor to his principles, by supporting a man who abhors them, and whose life is one continued vio lation of them? What, in the name of decency, do you think of Anti-Slavery men?

CONVENTIONS.

New Liseon .- We learn from the New Lisbon Aurora, that this convention went off splendidly. A correspondent informs us, that above four hundred persons were present, chiefly voters from Columbiana Co.

Judge George, of Jefferson Co., was chose Chairman, and J. D. Cattell, Secretary. A committee appointed at another meeting, reported a sound spirited address, a part of which we give elsewhere. Messrs. King. Lewis, and Smith accquitted themor any body of men whatever, who are aside from selves handsomely, the meeting continuing all Slavery, to take any unlawful means to effect its day and in the evening. Our correspondent

deferred of better times, so long promised by both who are concerned in its operations, and that it ceptibilities of his nature to waste away with famleading parties, times that are as long coming, is their first political duty, to elect such legisla- ine and thirst. 2. It denies to the freemen of you, by your regard for your own happiness, by your love for the peace and welfare of our comas they have been tong promised. Stille who were of this mighty wrong.

of this mighty wrong.

4th. Resolved, That the man, or class of men. other parties, now say they are fully satisfied to go straight out for liberty. The absence of Morris their greatest political influence against the greatwas a great disappointment to many. The demest political curse, would be performing their shall look on its wickedness, and that no voice Perhaps it may be well to say, that the first par- ocrats were anxious to see and hear the man who first political duty, and would deserve the gratagraph is pointed at those friends, who believe it has been driven from their ranks, for his honest itude of all their fellow citizens.

to give all the aid in their power to the poor fu- listened to here better than almost any man who the same legal and moral relation to slavery in the the curses of anarchy. It murders our citizens,

The second paragraph, if it means any thing at Our prospects were never so cheering as now. all, is intended to give countenance covertly to the The house of David is growing stronger, and the ing still for want of light to go safely on. Smith's speech at Mt. Vernon, makes a very good lanthorn for such. We have it in pamphlet form, and are circulating it widely."

> do good. We ought to have noticed before the uance of slavery within their own limits, publication of it in the Spirit of Liberty. We would repullish it in our paper, were we not so crowded just now with long articles. We hope of right voting on this question, it is not the less it may be extensively circulated in the Eastern and Northern parts of the State. It is to be had as a tract, at Pittsburgh, at the office of the Spirit national and territorial slavery.

> Massilon .- Some of the anti-slavery men in Starke county, are non-resistants, and not a few interests of our cause, and destructive of that more the meeting at Massilon was not so large as the lian ished; and whereas both the great political par-Conventions have been elsewhere. Still a repectable number attended. The meeting was eld in the Presbyterian church. Arvine Wales. President, Mahl on Wileman, Vice-President, J. the afternoon, the committee appointed at the morning session, reported the following:

Resolved. That the system of Slavery as it ex-

Resolved, That the habit of slaveholding, in opressing the slaves under their control, has renlered slaveholders so oppressive and domineering, that they are not satisfied with having the command over the blacks only, but they are determined to

Resolved, that this convention extend all its inence in rolling back the tide of oppression, and finally extirpating the accursed system.

Resolved, That one of the most efficient means he Liberty men in favor of those who will exert heir influence to carry out anti-slavery principles. Resolved, that this convention will support Leiester King. Esq., at the ensuing election for Governor, and the regular nomination of the Liberty party for the county officers of Stark co. The mmittee then reported the following names;

ARVINE WALES, of Massilon. JAMES O. BLOSS, of Massilon.

Commissioner, James Irwin, of Fulton. Poor House Directors, B. S. Hunter, Rochester JOHN P. HARLEY, Canton, WM. M. FOLGER. Massilon. WM. HERRICK, of Canton.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions dopted. The convention met again in the evening. Judge King and Mr. Lewis occupied their time well. In the account of the meeting it is said the enthusiasm and applause were very great; and all felt the force of truth. Many have burst the bands of party and declared themselves freemen. The candidates in nomination fight to die, that thousands may hereafter live freemen." After appointing a County Committee, of 3,-

r. Goodman, J. O Bloss, and Dr. L. M. Whiting,

the Convention adjourned. We wish our speakers were multiplied. From every quarter we hear the cry, "come over and help us." In Clinton and the adjoining counties, hey want a speaker. In Gallia, Pike, Athens, and Sciota, they want a speaker. In the interior counties they are clamorous. We may as well satisfy all inquiries at once, by saying, that Lew-

tion. Morris and Brisbane are about to scour right hand of fellowship. We are glad Mr. parties in the free States, which will no more pergive a few broadsides in Cincinnati. So our friends must help themselves. This they can do, if they will only set about it in good spirits, especially if they will supply themselves with the two tracts we have just published. If they can do no more, let them call meetings in their respective neighborhoods, and read them.

is and King will traverse the Reserve till the elec-

Union.-In Union, we are glad to see working spirit prevailing. A Liberty Convention excellent address from the Liberty men of Mediwas held there, September 13th, at Marysville .-Mr. Fairfield delivered a forcible address to the meeting. Speeches were also made, by Azaria the pleasure of treating them with so much Pinney, Senatorial candidate, and Mr. Cranstan, of Champaign. Next day, the Convention again assembled, and listened to remarks by Mr. Fairfield-after which, an interesting discussion sprung up, on a motion to appoint a committee to to nominate county officers. The motion at length was carried unanimously, and the following per-

sons were nominated. For Sheriff, CHARLES P. MORSE. Commissioner, JOSEPH BAIN. Recorder, WILLIAM H. SKINNER.

The Convention then adjourned, after directing an account of proceedings to be forwarded to us by Heman Ferris, the Secretary, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing particulars.

MEDINA .- A Liberty Convention was held to come out as candidate for the Presidency, what Harrison, Medina county, September 9th. Halsev Hulbert in the Chair, Timothy Burr Secretary, T. B. Hudson, L. Parker, and G. Gardner were appointed a committee to prepare business for the

> The Committee after a few minutes reported esolutions and an address, which, after some slight alterations in the address, were adoptded unanimously. The address we publish in another olumn. The resolutions are admirable.

1st. Resolved. That it is the duty of every Abolitionist to remember them that are in bonds as

2d. Whereas, slavery is the greatest political curse of this country, therefore, Resolved, That every patriot and politician It denies that the slave has the right to his life; ought to use his earliest, best, and most earnest en-

eavors, to secure its abolition. Whereas, slavery is the creature of political ac tion, being defended and sustained by legislative the grave. It denies his right to the pursuit of enactment, and whereas in a republic, all legislative enactment proceeds primarily from the people, and whereas the people are responsible for all their political acts, and the systems which spring

from them, therefore,

who should at the South set the example of using

to be their duty, not to bewray the wanderer, but adherence to democratic principles. He would be 5th. Whereas, the people of the North sustain fury of the mob, and thus threatens us with all paramount practical regard which existing po-District of Columbia, and in the territories under it denies the right of petition, spurns the prayer political power which the right of suffrage enthe jurisdiction of Congress, which the people of of an injured people from the threshold of our ables us to wield—by declining our support to the several slave States do to the slavery existing Capitol, establishes an army of spies in the perwithin their respective limits, and whereas the people of the North have a majority in Congress.

Resolved. That they are as guilty for refusing to exercise their legislative power for the abolition of slavery within the national domain That is right. It is a strong speech, and will as are the people of the Slave States for the contin

6th. Resolved, That while it is the duty of men a the South to use their highest political influence for the abolition of slavery there, and set an example the duty of each of us to use our highest political influence, and set an example of voting against our

7th. Whereas, voting for pro-slavery or slave holding legislators and rulers is suicidal to the best have been smitten with the Clay palsy. So that al influence which we ought ever to preserve unties, so far from pledging themselves to sunport universal liberty, invite us to support, as can didates for office, men who are pledged to the sunport of slavery; and thus knowingly invite us to sacrifice our moral principles upon the altar of O. Bloss and Thomas Goodman, Secretaries. In party feeling, and whereas, a large majority of A- the Union, with the avowed purpose of securing merican citizens, will probably vote with their res- by numerical force that predominance in the napective parties if independent nominations are not made: Therefore,

Resolved, That the preservation of our moral influence, the great argument used against the formation of a Liberty party, necessitates its organization and support.

though professed, or real Abolitionists, are silent on though not least, in claiming for slavery the emthe questions which we wish to have agitated, and pire of the seas, and threatening to involve us in bring the whole people under their control, and who will not pledge themselves to exert their offithey have already succeeded to an alarming ex- cial influence by voting, and otherwise against the pro-slavery action and tendencies of their respective by giving up the heroes of the Creole to its tenparties-who in short will not sacrifice their interests as party politicians in favor of the great principles of general liberty-is to sacrifice reality advantage at the hazard of great and lasting injury trade; and thus adds to the robbery which it com--and therefore, when invited to support men of this stamp, we shall feel ourselves in duty bound invariably to decline.

9th. Resolved, That while in Ohio a large maority, both of the leading men and voters in the Liberty party, are whigs in their sentiments, the charge that the Liberty party is a tool for the triumph of Locofocoism, is not only without proof, out is abundantly disproven by the evidence of this thus making discussion a farce—deliberation a well known fact.

10. Resolved, That since the Liberty party in

this State and in this county, have put in with daggers in her own sanctuary, and by the nomination for the State and County offices can- priests who minister at her altar. It has the audidates, for whom the Whig party can vote with out any sacrifice of their own principles, it is at once false and vain to charge the Liberty party with dividing the ranks of the whigs, and if the Whig party should be defeated at the coming election, they will be themselves responsible for the conse 11. Resolved, That we cordially invite honest

investigate these questions, whether the principles and objects of the Liberty party are not true, constitutional, and vitally important to the well being of the whole of our beloved country; and whether it is not their moral duty as patriots to withdraw from those parties which refuse to eswith one which exerts all its constitutional power for the advancement of this object.

12. Resolved, That the principles of the liberty party, being the principles of unchangeable right cousness, the objections against the foundation of such a party, would lie equally against other departments of benevolent effort, and if valid would totally paralyze the arm of philanthropy in the dis-

and depend on him for success, we do recommend rung with the fame of conflicts waged and vic- and yet seems as fresh in its old age as if it to our friends to observe the Anti-Slavery Con- tory won-from the deep future swarming with were the birth of yesterday. The tri

Principles, Objects, Plans.

Mr. Raymond, editor of the Western States man, professes to be in the dark, as it regards the principles, objects and plans of the Liberty Party. We had intended to say something to enlighten his obscurity when the following truly na County came to hand. We call the attention of every reader to it. It is seldom we have thought, in so brief space:

ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF MEDINA COUNTY ON THE PRINCIPLES, OBJECTS, AND PLANS

OF THE LIBERTY PARTY Principles. 1, All men are created equal. 20 They are endowed with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. 3d. For the defence of these rights governments are instituted among men.-4th. Whenever the legislation or administration of these governments fails to secure these ends or becomes destructive of them, it is the right and duty of every citizen to use all his constitutional power to secure officers in the legislative, judicial and executive departments who will exercise their respective constitutional functions according to these principles, and in such a manner as to secure as far as possible the defence of these rights. 5. As these rights are original, fundamental, and the parents of all other rights, their defence is the highest political duty of every citizen, and whenever a breach is made upon these in his own person or persons of his fellow men, his whole political power, should if necessary be devoted, first and most earnestly to the erection of bulwarks adequate to their future defence.

Facts. American slavery denies all these rights n theory: it violates them all in practice. It denies that all men are created equal, for it claims that the slave is born the property of his master. for it makes that life the gold and silver of its oppressor. It denies his right to liberty, for it drives him a fettered bondman from the cradle to happiness, for it makes the pleasure of another the law of his life, filches away the wages of his labor, snatches his wife from his bosom, tears his children from his knees-and throws over his writes:—
"This meeting has done much towards opening the eyes of many whose hearts are sick with hope limits, and for the misery which it inflicts upon all up all its fountains, and leaving the tender susthis nation the right to discuss its character or ronounce upon its nature. It demands the right not only of practicing unrestrained its wholesal spoliation of humanity's jewelry, but that no eye

sons of 10,000 Postmasters, plunders our mails, pries into our letters, and commits all it pleases political actions, will relinquish their party into the flames. It corrupts our state legislation, and compels us to stand rank and file around its Bastile, in terror to the fugitive who seeks to flee its tortures. It has changed our national policy, till change is its only unchanged feature. It has made the Federal Government the willing tool of its abominations in the permission of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories under the jurisdiction of Congress, in the admision of seven new slave states, embracing now early 1,300,000 slaves-in the appointment of ministers abroad to negociate for its peculiar interests, while the interests of the free north are the Executive to the support of slavery-in employing the national property for the defence of its property in human souls-in the infamous Missouri compromise by which the whole south west is claimed as the future domain of oppression-in plotting for the annexation of Texas to tional councils which it has hitherto gained by inrigue and bravado, in fighting its battles and expending nearly \$40,000,000 of the national treasure to recover a few fugitives yet unrecovered, and thus plunging the nation into temporary bank-8th. Resolved, That to elect legislators, who ruptcy, for the defence of its iniquities, and last a war with the greatest maratime power on earth. because she refused to violate international law der mercies. It has imposed a tax of nearly \$400. 000.000 on the people of the North, by refusing C a name or at best, to gain a trifling and fleeting to pay its debts, contracted in just and regular mits on the slave, a vast pillage upon the persons of our own free laborers. It holds a dagger over the heads of the nation's representatives, charges with treason the venerable ex-president Adams for discharging his duty as an agent of the people -censures without a hearing members who dare to whisper doctrines contrary to its creed of lies, mockery-and compelling the lovers of liberty to stand fettered and voiceless, and see her pierced dacity moreover to proffer its curses to us, insolently telling us that the laborer must in some form be the slave of the capitalist; and boldly predicting the period when the free north shall take it to her bosom, & hinting in no very ambiguous terms, that its vast power shall be employed to bring

> 3. What man on earth with these facts befor him, can come to any other conclusion than this, own rights filched by fraud, or torn by force charge that murder upon us. ece-meal from our grasp,-shriek to us with a by the actions of to day, come mingled and mighexhorting us to give up all freely for its triumph. 4. While these things are true, the existing

about this diabolical end. Thus it openly presents to

political parties have refused to espouse these principles or do aught for the removal of these giant and portentous evils. Their leaders are wedded to slavery, their presses slander our character, impugn our motives, and misrepresent our adoxical as it may seem, been our foe. It is called the natural ally of slavery, and seems to plume itself on the insulting compliment! The Whig ness of all posterity, and for the primal rights party has professed to be our friend. It has at of the whole human race. least solicited our votes, with pledges of assistance when those votes were given. How have those pledges been redeemed? Abolitionists were told that Gov Corwin was friendly to the repeal of the Black laws of Ohio-but since his election not | CORWIN FOR GOVERNOR? a word have we ever heard from him to favor this object. We were promised the right of petition and discussion; a whig Congress has left the odious gag unrepealed. Northern whigs (abolitionists too) voted for a slaveholding speaker, and for the infamous apportionment bill sacrificing four northern representatives to the slave power. Henry Clay one of the most hosthe chosen candidate of the whig party for the highest office in the nation's gift. Thus, the whigs are redeeming their pledges! Have they earned our support by such redemption? To ask this question is to give its answer.

ORJECTS. 1. Not rebellion nor revolution. 2 Not the unconstitutional interference of the North District of Columbia and in the Territories under sion of any new slave States. 7. The election of iary and executive corps throughout, who will no longer devote the national wealth and patronage, its whole influence and power to the protection estness upon the minds of our southern brethren. and enforcing the moral appeal which we are he abolitionists of the north, and against several now making to their consciences and hearts-

PLANS.

shall be raised to tell the tale. It muzzles our where. 2. To discuss the great principles of seat, which he for some time refused to do, mo-

litical parties deny to them. 3. To purify the supporting with our votes men who in all their terests in favor of the great principles of free government, and the first rights of man.

Judge ye, fellow-citizens-are not these principles sound, these facts true, these objects constitutional, these plans just such as every class of men may with propriety adopt? Take these questions to the court of conscience, and ask her, without bribe or bias, to give a solemn and impartial decision. We cannot doubt the nature of that high answer. On that authority let us entreat you to use your power, all your power, your political no less than your moral and religious power-not in feeding the Hydra whose brood of curses, like the fiery flying serneglected—in giving all the vast patronage of pents of old, sting their victims to death, and have wings to give omnipresence to their murderous agency; but in dealing on it a death blow wherever you can make it tell. The existing political parties will not help you; waging mortal war against each other in all things besidesthey "are made friends" in this-a slavish subserviency to the cause of oppression, courting the support of the South by sacrificing every principle of justice-every fundamental rightevery sentiment of honor-every vestige of irdependence-every dollar in our national treasury, to prove themselves worthy of a fellowship with robbery. And most fit has been the proof-and most generously has it been proffered. It has established their claim. It has won for them the distinction they have sought. While such is their character, can you do aught else than withdraw from their ranks, and stand aloof from such a participation in murder and outrage? We seem to hear your enswer-'No, we cannot-we will not." We invite you then to join us. Let us use our power at the ballot-box, in testifying against the wickedness of slavery-in arresting the attention of the nation, in reminding it of the great principles which it has forsaken, and in setting an example which, were it copied by all, would

annihilate slavery in a day. But we are told, "we are too few to do any thing-we deserve only contempt." Had Luther listened to this objection, his voice had died unheard, and to-day the nations of Europe might have been kissing the chains that bound them to the car of Papal despotism. Had our fathers taken the spirit of this objection for their counsellor, the page of History had never been brightened by the story of their struggles for lost rights, and 14.000,000 of freemen might now have been vassals of the British Crown, Away with such a cowardly objection. We who inherit the blessings purchased by our fathers' daring, ought never to disgrace their memory by being craven-hearted ourselves.

11. Resolved, That we cordinary in the men of both, the Whig and Democratic parties to us the tremendous alternative; Universal Liberty the whig party, and give the power to the de-We are told, moreover, that we shall divide mocrats. To this we reply that when the whiz party sells itself to the South, we beg to have our names erased from the bill of sale .that the government has not only failed to defend We prefer to sacrifice our party feeling to our principles of right, and throw upon those who bouse the cause of universal liberty, and unite made in the exercise of its incalculable power, a will not give us candidates for whom we mighty agent for inflicting on them, untold and can conscientiously vote, all the disasters which murderous violence? These principles outraged they visit on themselves. If they draw down in the persons of 3,000,000 of crushed men; our ruin on their own heads, we ask them not to

But it is said, "the present time is a crisis. cry as of departing life. From the tombs where Lo, wait till the present issue is settled. Then our warrior fathers sleep-from the battle fields we will join you:" To this we say, this is where they poured their hearts blood, a libation the third year in which we have been met with pensation of universal blessing.

| Pensation of universal blessing blessing blessing between the poured their hearts blood, a libation blessing bl countless millions whose destiny will be shaped ses will exist, or be created-and, if we wait for them to pass away, we shall be worthy puty voices, bidding us stand for the right—and pils of the rustic who stood on the river-bank waiting for the waters all to flow by, before he should cross. We have not learned wisdom in such a school. Such objections urged against our position are as rotten as the cause they are intended to prop. We cannot concede to them any great importance. In conclusion, we beg you, fellow-citizens, to reflect on these matters, and act not for the present hour alone, but objects. The Democratic party has always, par- for the century to come; not for the interest of parties that will not defend the right, but for the freedom of oppressed millions; for the happi-

> For the Philanthropist. CAN THE ABOLITIONISTS OF OHIO CONSISTENTLY VOTE AT THE ENSUING FALL ELECTION FOR THOMAS

D the man be with the control of the

No. 2. I proceed in the recapitulation of facts in the

public life of Mr. Corwin while a member of Congress. It would seem at first view at the period to which I have now arrived, that he had changed his purpose a little in regard to the reception of anti-slavery papers and petitions; but the result will show that it was only in appeartile men to the abolitionists in the whole nation is ance, not in reality. February 8, 1836, Mr. Pinckney, a slaveholder of South Carolina, introduced a resolution to the effect that all petitions of this kind, and all papers relating to the subject of slavery should be referred to a select committee; and on the passage of this resolution Mr. Corwin voted in the affirmative. If it be claimed that his vote in this instance should enor of Congress with the legislation of the slave title him to a credit in contradistinction to some states. 3. But the purification of the laws in the of his votes of an opposite character, 1 answer, free states. 4. The Abolition of slavery in the I am most abundantly willing to give him all the credit which can reasonably be said to be his the iurisdiction of Congress. 5. The refusal to due, for voting to refer anti-slavery petitions to annex Texas to the Union. 6. The non admis- a select committee. But the question may very properly be raised, how much, or whether any a President and through him, of a cabinet, judic- credit is justly his due, especially when we take into consideration the attending circumstances, as 1st. When Mr. Pinckney introduced his resolution, Mr. Corwin voted against suspending and growth of slavery-but will redeem the na- the rules to enable him to offer it. 2d. Mr. tion from its present subserviency to the South, Pinckney was himself a slaveholder, and offerand free the north from the burden, peril and disgrace of fattening the huge dragon whose fangs of having this select committee report against are even now gnawing on the vitals of its pros- the prayer of the petitioners, and thus, as he perity. 8. By all these means freeing the nation said, putting this exciting subject at rest. 3d. from the sin of continued slaveholding, thus im- In the course of the debate, Mr. Wise, of Virpressing the conviction of our honesty and earn- ginia, had occasion to speak on the subject, and began a tirade of most unparalleled abuse against members of Congress, for the course they had taken; and after the chair had repeatedly call-1. To spread light, like the noonday, every ed him to order, and directed him to resume his press, it burns up our dwellings, it invokes the fundamental liberty, and secure for them the tion was made to allow him to proceed in his re-

marks, and on this motion Mr. Corwin voted in in order that it might be done. Why was it not tion itself on the table, and Mr. Corwin voted in credit claimed for him for his vote to refer anti-

kind, asking Congress for an act directly unconstitutional, impolitic and inhuman, but we see by this vote that he was not sufficiently oppos-

Now in this matter let me be distinctly uned in the affirmative, on a motion to lay this subject of colonization on the table, as it would have involved the same disrespect of the petition of which we complain in regard to anti-slavery petitions. But inasmuch as Mr. Corwin and many other members of Congress were in the continued habit of voting to lay obnoxious and unpleasant petitions on the table; inasmuch as they had no scruples of conscience in regard to the respect or disrespect of the thing, then under those circumstances, when we see them voting against a proposition to lay on the table we may safely conclude that they regard the subject with favor. And it certainly cannot be necessary for me here to enter into any argument to prove that those who regard the visionary scheme of colonization with favor; a scheme supported and defended by slaveholders themselves, and designed and calculated to strengthen the system of slavery; and most especially will it not be necessary for me here to prove that those who regard with favor the above unconstitutional proposition to appropriate the public money of the nation, the money of the free laborers of the north to build up slavery; that such can have no affinity of feeling with abolitionists.

January 9, 1837, Mr. Adams presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. After some discussion, and the question of reception being raised, motion was motion Mr. Corwin voted in the negative .-Right. Mr. Adams immediately presented another petition of the same character, and the question of reception having been raised, a vote was taken on the question, "shall the petition both given in favor. How pleasing would it But in less than twenty-four hours from the time for any object whatever. of these last votes, we find his position com-

On the morning of Tuesday, January 10, Mr. subject of slavery, be laid on the table without the Constitution. The assertion that slaves do being read and without debate;" and on the not possess the right to petition is exclusive and vote being taken, Mr. Corwin recorded his vote unlimited, so that we are left to understand it from what they were the day before, it is difficult to tell; unless, as is probable, that in the in- divine. tervening time the influence of slavery had been brought to bear upon his mind, and he had concluded to yield submissively to it. We want men to fill the executive and legislative offices of the state and national government, who can effectually withstand the power of this influence, and live out the time of their respective offices in Ball Secretary. the steady maintenance of the great principles of right and justice.

On Wednesday, January 18, 1837, a resolution was offered by Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, to attend to other business. that all papers and petitions relating in any way to the subject of slavery be laid upon the table &c., and in the record of yeas and nays, we find that Mr. Corwin's name was not there. On Monday, January 23, a similar question was incidentally brought up, when Mr. Corwin was again absent. I refer to these circumstances, because in those instances he was certainly present a part of each of the days on which those votes were taken, as we find his name among those same days. Was he afraid to be present the Liberty party in this county. and vote on questions connected with this important subject for fear that he should either offend the increasing and watchful abolitionism of the north, or the domineering and unrelenting slavery of the south?

February 6, 1637, Mr. Adams presented several petitions on the subject of slavery, and the slave trade, which were laid on the table according to rule. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Patton, of Virginia, made a motion to suspend the rules of the House, to enable him to make a motion to take from the table one of those petitions to which he took particular exception, and return it to the member (Mr. Adams) who presented it. When the vote was taken, Mr. Corwin recorded his in the affirmative! That is to say, a petition which had re- and A. Lewis be appointed a committee to supercold inhospitality of such treatment as this, but lish an address to the people of this county. must be taken from the table and returned to On motion, adjourned to meet, at this place, the one who presented it, and Mr. Corwin vot- on Monday evening, the 26th instant. ed to suspend the established rules of the House

precincts of the House?

March 14, 1836, Mr. Clark, of Pennsylvania, table. Every one will recollect the scene which to himself. march 14, 1000, in from citizens of his district, followed. The House was thrown immediateasking Congress to make an appropriation of ly into a most violent excitement, and various free negroes and manumitted slaves; and moved that it be referred to a select committee and after several days had already been consumed, and many more were like to be consumed, in Adams do now cease." Mr. Corwin again votlaving anti-slavery papers on the table. Mighty offence! The debate continued another day. when the vote of the House was taken on the following resolutions, viz:

> 1st. Resolved, That this House cannot re ceive the said petition, without disregarding its other will be in the ascendant. It is be to call back to their native nucleur pression, must be to call back to their native nucleur, the rights of a large class of citi- stroy the good, or the good must keep the evil in say to him, in the language of the prophet, "E- manity three millions of transformed and imbruzens of the south and west, and the Constitution of the United States.

2d. Resolved, That slaves do not possess the right of petition, secured to the people of the United States by the Constitution.

Mr. Corwin recorded his vote in favor of both these resolutions. Comment upon them is unnecessary. The man who can deliberately give sanction to doctrines so perfectly abhorrent to every principle of humanity and religion as these, is one for whom I cannot conscientiously made to lay that question on the table, on which It is most unspeakably humiliating, that in a government professedly the freest on earth, there should be any class of persons, who are thus by an act of the highest legislative body of the nation, attempted to be shut out entirely from the common privileges of humanity; privileges enthe affirmative. Right again. Here were two joyed under the most despote governments on votes of his, given on Monday, January 9, touch earth; privileges which God himself does not ing the reception of anti-slavery petitions, and deny to any of his creatures, however vile; privduring this session of Congress, we could find him steadily and consistently maintaining the to the particular character of the petition spoken worst form, will soon be established. Indeed. nim steadily and consistently maintaining the of by Mr. Adams, whether it was for a worthy already have some of the leading pro-slavery pasame principles; thus giving evidence that he same principles; thus giving evidence that he or by Mr. Adams, whether it was for a worthy object, but stood upon the broad was determined to stand by and advocate the or an unworthy object, but stood upon the broad gle with firm confidence that their cause is just was determined to stand by and advocate the right of petition and the cause of human rights. The rapidly increasing accessions made every

pletely changed, and himself, in the catalogue of olution simply affirms, what no one disputes, in the Presidential chair. votes, in the society of slaveholders and pro that slaves do not possess by the Constitution in It may be enquired, what evidence have we that follows: constitutional, political, moral, social, human, or B. B. HUNTER.

Hamilton County.

At a meeting of the Liberty party of Hamilton county, held at the office of the Philanthropist on Monday evening, the 19th September, 1842, Henry Lewis was appointed Chairman, and F.

The object of the meeting was stated to be to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of W. Carey, as candidate for representative, and

On motion, it was Resolved, That we now proceed to nominate a candidate, for Representative for Hamilton county, in place of W. Carey, resigned; whereupon, THOMAS MORRIS was unanimously nominated to fill said vacancy.

On motion, Resolved, That we now proceed to fill out a ticket for this party, at the coming election, with the names of County officers, to be selected from the Whig and Democratic candidates already in nomination by their respective parties, the yeas and nays, on other questions taken on and recommend the same to the united support of

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were lected by the meeting :-

Sheriff, JOHN H. GERARD. Prosecuting Attorney, BENJAMIN B. FESSENDEN. Auditor, JOHN BURGOYNE. Commissioner. J. LARRISON. Surveyor, L. CLASSON.

Coroner, CHARLES HALES. On motion, Resolved, That 10,000 tickets be printed for the coming election, and that T. Morris ceived the only attention of being simply re- intend the printing and distribution of the same; ceived and laid upon the table without being and that said committee be authorized to erase read, printed or referred, and without any one from said ticket the name of any person who may by experience, and take care for the future. designing that it ever should be either read, print- disclaim the recommendation of this party. A ed or referred, could not be allowed even the committee was then appointed to prepare and pub-

ADDRESS.

tion iself on the table, and Mr. Corwin voted in favor of the motion. These circumstances will favor of the motion. These circumstances will favor of the motion wery far, I think, to lessen the amount of the had in his possession a petition purporting to the same day, Mr. Adams mentioned that he had in his possession a petition purporting to the claimed for him for his vote to refer anti-live claimed for him for his vote to refer anti-live claimed for him for his vote to refer anti-live claimed for him for his vote to refer anti-live claimed for him for his vote to refer anti-live claimed for him for his vote to refer anti-live continues suprement. by all who can conscientiously vote, is equally aid to destroy each other. be from slaves, and asked the speaker whether right, but in obedience to the wishes or dictates continues supreme. You must stanch this hor- whole union, polluting the free soil of the north-

ly into a most violent excitement, and various sacrifice of judgment and integrity, for the purresolutions of censure were prepared and moved pose of increasing their vote; because, they know, country and her constitutional government, and united our efforts under the name of the Libpose of increasing their vote; because, they know, that if judgment and integrity could be freedfrom and we know that the power of the ballot box is that if judgment and integrity could be freedfrom and we know that the power of the ballot box is the ballot box is the power of t

by this vote that he was not sufficiently opposmost unprofitable discussion, and all the result party devices, and party leaders. We have not
We will also, so far as in our power, establish nificance. most unprofitable discussion, and all the result of a malignant determination in some way to injure the character and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and that soon too, return to the people of the United States, and we will not leave our exertions until elevery is driven book at jure the character and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and that soon too, return to the character and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and that soon too, return to the character and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and that soon too, return to the character and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and that soon too, return to the character and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and that soon too, return to the character and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and that soon too, return to the character and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and that soon too, return to the character and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet, and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet and the feelings of Mr. Adams. our people will yet and the feelings of Now in this matter for the should have votderstood. I do not say that he sho "that all further proceedings in the case of Mr. it life and operation. Does the constitution es- and justice. Confine it there and we know it riffs and free trade, to find a remedy for the ruin-Adams do now cease." Mr. Corwin again voted in the negative. There seemed to be an unrelenting disposition not to yield the point; to persecute the old man, and worry him with vapers and not be an uning disposition. Political liberty and personal slavery cannot exist together, by virtue of the same grant; and national, is the first point to be carried; and if we can effect that, we are well satisfied that personal slavery upon the country's resources.

Cadiz, O. Sept. 1842.

Mosher School House, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1842. persecute the old man, and worry him with value are opposites, at war with each other under rious resolutions of censure, just as long as a lil phases, and no human ingenuity can frame a rious resolutions of censure, just as long as a lil phases, and no human ingenuity can frame a rious resolutions of censure, just as long as a lil phases, and no human ingenuity can frame a every other point can be easily gained. A tick-the pure, the generous, the patriotic around the pure, the generous, the patriotic around the standard of a PARTY, based on the long neglect.

Mosher School House, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1842.

Marion County Anti-Slavery Society met agree-thanks and and of a PARTY, based on the long neglect. majority in the House would sanction the proceedings; and for what? Why simply for askstate where all the inhabitants are freemen, and by the Liberty party, upon consultation and ed truth that personal rights are the foundation of sent, Sylvester Grennell was chosen president proing the speaker whether a petition purporting to a state where a larger portion of them are slaves, with the assent of the gentlemen nominated.— all others—the centre and source from which they tem. The secretary also being absent, David be from slaves, would come under the rule for and the property of the remaining portion. It is One of the gentlemen (Mr. Cary) has seen proceive the said petition, without disregarding irs other will be in the ascendant. The evil will decomplete subjection.

> evil of vast magnitude, we assert without hesita- from his eyes" he will see more clearly. tion; it has corrupted the religion and morals of of their natural rights, while slaveholders and We believe it to be a duty to vote; and we also in the vigorous and beneficent reality of praccal power, and trampled under foot the political All we ask of Judicial and Ministerial officers, is racy walking hand in hand with Christianity blesat present: with a constitution and government declaratory of freedom, we uphold the practice selected for county officers, from both the Deand attempt to justify the principle of slavery; and under this crude system we are looking for

cease to exist in our country, or despotism, in its

And what, fellow citizens, we would ask, doubled within the short period of one year, and too it says slavery will produce the results we have named!—

And what, fellow citizens, we would ask, doubled within the short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and too it is short period of one year, and the short period of one year. no such thing. Its plain literal meaning is this: Our answer is, what every one ought to know. Davis, of Indiana, made a motion "to suspend it asserts, in the first place, that slaves do not that the slaveholding states have the entire powthe rules of the House for the purpose of submitting a resolution that all petitions or papers place, apparently by way of explanation, that presented or hereafter to be presented on the power has subsidized the press even in the free states, and gagged the pulpit. It has sent its emissaries and agents to the legislative bodies in in the affirmative. Why it was that the character of his votes became so entirely changed sons do not possess any right to petition, either ry, and it has also endeavored to control the elecstates; and for this purpose, traveling agents from the slave states are at this time perambula. ting Ohio. It has insulted Courts of Justice in the free states, and trampled under foot their sovereignty and laws. It has offered high pecuniary their fathers, to gratify the insatiable cupidity of pectable and worthy citizens of the free states, in order that their lives might be destroyed or their persons grievously punished. It has kidnapped and carried off, from the free states, persons, some of whom are made slaves, while others, by a tedious legislation, have obtained their freedom. It has by lawless violence entered our dwellings and disturbed the peace of 'our firesides. It has instigated and sent amongst us mobocrats, thereby producing mob violence, injuring our people, and destroying their property. and all these are but mere samples of the outrages and wrongs that the slave power, by its minions has committed upon the political and personal rights of the people of the free states. It has not only done us all this mischief, but, by its influence and power over the general government, we find the products of free labor. the bread-stuffs of the free states, excluded from foreign markets, by high and ruinous duties; thus compelling us to sell at low rates our flour and our meats to the southern slaveholder, who almost universally buys on credit, and often fails to make payments. By this means has our prosperity been crippled, our currency depreciated, and our banks broken, and rendered unable to redeem their paper, while a debt of near four hundred millions of dollars has been contracted, and is now justly due, by the slaveholding to the free states, which vast amount has been consumed by the slaveholder and his slave, and is entirely sunk and lost forever to the laboring population of these states. If the people of the slave states would pay our citizens what they justly owe them for food and raiment. and other articles, the products of our own labor, money would be sufficiently abundant, and our usiness would instantly revive. The only reme-

> Whigs and Democrats may caucus and cabal; they may charge each other with treason, and every other crime which if true would disgrace the men, and the nation; they may talk to you of hard times, and each promise you better, if

dy, however, that we have is, to learn knowledge

it is all delusion and hopeless folly, while the of the government, and the proceeds of the pub-ADDRESS.

ADDRESS.

It is all delusion and hopeless folly, while the enough that the petition had been thus uncerethe affirmative. 4th. On the presentation soon the faffirmative after of an anti-slavery petition by Mr. Adams, the preliminary question of reception having the preliminary question of reception having the preliminary question on the table; thus in effect to lay the petition on the table; thus in effect to lay the petition on the table; thus in effect to lay the petition and out of the preliminary question and hopeless folly, while the impoverishing and ruinous system of slavery continues to rule your country; and of the government, and the proceeds of the public lands the common domain, principally procurred by the hard earnings of honest industry, any further notice or regard, but like a loathsome reptile, or a poisonous drug, it must be for themselves candidates for office, and vote accordingly, is indisputable; and the duty so to act,
in order that it might be done. Why was it not the presentation soon the proceeds of the public lands the common domain, principally procurred by the hard earnings of honest industry, distributed upon the unjust principal of slave representation; thus taxing free, for the support of slave labor—wringing from one class of our citistroy its sway, are making the most abject subremoved out of the possession and out of the slave power, in or to obtain its
and elusion and hopeless folly, while the impoverishing and ruinous system of slavery
continues to rule your country; and of the government, and the proceeds of the public lands the common domain, principally procurred by the hard earnings of honest industry,
some reptile, or a poisonous drug, it must be
for themselves candidates for office, and vote accordingly, is indisputable; and the duty so to act,
and the proceeds of the public lands the common domain, principally procurred by the hard earnings of honest industry,
any further notice or regard, but like a loathsome reptile, or a poiso

where we have the right to abolish it, and its aggressions in the free States arrested, or we large states arrested aggressions in the free States arrested, or we large states arrested aggressions in the free States arrested, or we large states arrested aggressions in the free States arrested, or we large states are s The friends of constitutional liberty ask no such aggressions in the free States arrested, or we definition and the motion to refer and to print on the table; and on this motion Mr. Corwin voted in the negative. We do not know what disposition he would have made of a petition of the sition he would have made of a petition of the sition he would have made of a petition of the sition he would have made of a petition of the sition he would have made of a petition of the sition he would have made of a petition of the sition he would have made of a petition of the sition he would have made of a petition of the sition he would have made of a petition of the sition he would have been a very wise movement, at the approaching election.

The sheakles of the "great Whig party," as well as "the shackles of the "great Whig party," as well as "the great Democratic party," the vote in favor of their principles and objects, would not only be increased, but would be triumphant, even now, at the approaching election.

We cannot admit the idea, that our country and to prevent the action of that power within the others incident to comparison of which all the others incident to comparison of the sales the shackles of the "great Whig party," as well and the median the that it is purpose. Slavery can and the shackles of the sales the s We cannot admit the idea, that our country and to prevent the action of that power within comparison of which all the others incident to and her institutions are doomed to destruction, our own State, we pledge ourselves to each other through the rancour and violence of party spirit, er and to our country, it shall posses be made in turn, the rallying cry of each of through the rancour and violence of party spirit, er and to our country, it shall never be wanting. the contending parties, dwindles into utter insigclared and expounded by our fathers, who gave created, and is sustained by the mockery of law sub-treasuries, and fiscal agents, by judicious tatablish liberty or slavery? that is the great ques- will suffocate and die with congestion. A re- ous drain of slavery upon the country's resources: world, that two opposite principles cannot exist that effect. We think it would have been more subversion of these great central rights; a party phraim is joined to his idols, let him alone."- ted victims: a liberty party in deed, advocating That Slavery, as it exists in our country, is an When Mr. Cary shall have washed the "Clay the utmost amount of freedom compatible with

> We now present for the suffrage of the freethe people; it has deprived a vast portion of them men of Hamilton county, the foregoing ticket. slaveholding instruments have usurped all politi- think it right that a full ticket should be voted. In the vigorous and penencent reality of placerights of the free states. Such is our condition that they should do their duty impartially, ac- sing and being blessed." believe are qualified to discharge the duties of

the ruinous conduct of the representatives of the and to the manner in which they have been And let it not be contended that this last respeople. The power of a master is to be seated frustrated by the extension of slavery, and the both of the old parties, present the strongest assupremacy of the slave power, it proceeds as supremacy of the slave power, it proceeds as supremacy of the slave power, it proceeds as surances that the object to be obtained is not so

constitution wich our fathers devised for the security and protection of our rights, violated in the security of our liberties, usurped and wrested to the support of sizvery—the number of its sovereignty to the cause of universal freedom.

After a discussion of surpassing ability which unhappy victims, which our fathers designed to to the enjoyment of equal rights, increased six fold-territory purchased of foreign powers at an immense expense in order to give wider 7 new slave States added to the union, in open disregard of the well known intention of the founders of our government-the most solemn treaties with Indian tribes, violated-the rightful owners of the soil defrauded, robbed, murdered or banished from the peaceful homes of and, as if covetous of the odium of the world. and to sink us still deeper in infamy, leagued the sons of our liberty-loving sires with Cuban bloodhounds to share with them the carnage and

or columbiana, J. K. Snodgrass of Wayne, G. Garretson and J. Frost bundreds of thousands of petition on the part of New Lisbon. hundreds of thousands of our more virtuous and enlightened citizens, spurned and tranpled under foot in the halls of Congress—the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press surrendered to the tender mercies of infuriated mobs-the postoffice officially placed at the disposal of south ern lynch committees-the liberty of every colored citizen, and many of the white citizens of the free states, whose business may call them to visit the south forcibly wrested from them, for no other cause save the color of the skin in the former and color of opinion in the latter, an opinion too strictly, in accordance with that which sixty-six years ago, our whole nation, as with one voice, proclaimed to the world as self evident truth-The resolves of the legislative bodies of the free states, if in of favor liberty, or claiming the protection of northern interest, treated with contempt, while those of similar bodies in the slavehoding sections of our country, be they in sup-port of slavery, the annexation of Texas, or the mpertinent intermedling with the affairs of other states are graciously received and respectfully entertained—Our representatives corrupted or brow beaten into submission and acquiescence, or if perchance incorruptible and firm of purpose, they dare give utterance to their own opinions or those of their constituents threatened with expulsion or severely censured—compelled to meet and conduct their deliberations in a district, though belonging in common to the north and south, yet poluted by slavery, and the foulest slave market on the face of the globe, and this crying abomination created, protected and sanctioned by our representatives at the bidding of an inexorable and ir responsible cabal compelled to meet in council with gamblers and duelists with the lawless and

Our Foreign negotiations are almost exclusive-y conducted by slaveholders, and their efforts of the West, and the manufactures of the Eastof hard times, and each promise you better, if to obtaining of compensation for shipwrecked, you will confide to their hands the government; and self-manumited slaves—the surplus revenue

credit claimed for him for his vote to the manual policy of the House laying anti-slavery papers on the slavery papers on the color of the House laying anti-slavery papers on the color of the

equally true in the moral, natural, and political per to decline, and has given public notice to first energies against a system based on the entire together at the same time, and under the same appropriate, had his intention been made known whose first movement must of necessity be Antitogether at the same time, and under the same appropriate, had his intention been made known to the gentlemen who put him in nomination.

SLAVERY—whose first bulletin of success must be poned until next meeting. Moved, and carried, to appoint a committee of 5, to bring forward the a constant war will be kept up, and one or the port the great Whig party. We have only to port the great Whig party. We have only to present, to support the great Whig party. We have only to present to appoint a committee of o, to bring to the appoint a committee of o, to bring the social order:-confining the action of government to general, simple and equal laws, and thus putting an end to partial legislation and monopoly:

mocratic and Whig tickets, gentlemen who we helieve are qualified to disable with the path is smooth and victory easy of attainment moral and pecuniary advancement. We show at the offices to which they have been nominated, cles we have to encounter are numerous and forbout as much wisdom in this, as a living man and we have made the selection without regard midable—that opposition fierce and strong is to would who should bind himself to a corpse and to their party politics. We are disposed to give as from the slavenoiging power, as well as from their willing and natural allies, the whig our opponents a fair trial, and ascertain wheth-We say to you, who are friends of freedom, in er they will select persons for office, who will midable more to be deplored, from professed all candor and sincerity, that now is the time for do equal and exact justice to all men, without friends, who having acted with us in times past, action, not a moment is to be lost, if you would distinction of clime or color. Whenever we save our country and her institutions from the find a party structure of the convention, is to support and save our country and her institutions from the find a party that will do this, that party we will all these combined have the Liberty party to condeny to any of his creatures, however viie; privileges enjoyed by the very brutes and reptiles of
the carth, the right of petition. And let it be
imust fall before the power of the ballot box, and
the party to any other called Liberty, or by any other
ization from a firm and deep rooted conviction that
in a party that will do this, that party we will
support, whether called Liberty, or by any other
ization from a firm and deep rooted conviction that
ing much good may be done, we invite a delegation from a firm and deep rooted conviction that
ing much good may be done, we invite a delegation from a firm and deep rooted conviction that
ing much good may be done, we invite a delegation from a firm and deep rooted conviction that
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ization from a firm and deep rooted conviction that
is the called Liberty, or by any other
in the called Liberty party to conitem to called L it is the only means of bringing political power An Address.

The address referred to in the account of the lew Lisbon proceedings is a good one.

After the Address referred to in the account of the lew Lisbon proceedings is a good one.

After the cost. They have engaged in the strug-

very remote: our numbers in many places have

Come, then, fellow citizens, rally to the support of the ticket here presented to you, and enmany of its most important provisions-the pow. joy the high satisfaction which every individers conferred upon the general government for ual must feel who consecrates the powers of his sons coming to the Convention at Oakland, was continued for several hours, in support of ton T. May, in Harveysburgh, and A. Brooke, limit, and fondly hoped their sens would restore the preceding address, the following resolutions of Oakland. Those from the east, through Wilwere adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Leicester King as the Liberty candidate for governor of Ohio, at the state con-vention in December last, at Columbus, and ledge ourselves to use all honorable means to effect his election. Resolved, That we adopt the sentiments ex-

pressed by Washington, that slavery certainly might and assuredly ought to be abolished by legislative authority, and that so far as our suffrages rewards for the delivery, into its power, of re- the slaveholder—the resources of the nation to will go to accomplish this object they shall not be the amount of 40 millions squandered in a dis-graceful negro hunt in the swamps of Florida: Resolved, That a committee of seven be ap-

pointed for the purpose of raising funds to defray he expenses of publishing tracts, &c. The following were named said committee: Jacob Heaton of Salem, Isaac Peirce of Knox, Dr. Robertson of Hanover, Lewis Morgan of Columbiana, J. K. On motion, It was voted that the address be pub-

lished in all the papers friendly, and the Philan-thropist and the Spirit of Liberty. n favor of the trustees of the Disciples' church, for its use on this occasion, which was passed

The convention then adjourned. BENJAMIN PAGE, Pres. J. D. CATTELL, Sec.

A Convention of the Ohio A. A. S. Society, having been appointed at Cadiz, Ohio, for Tuesday the 18th October, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to con-tinue two days: We in behalf of ourselves, our distinguished Anti-slavery advocates from and the friends of the Anti-slavery cause in this vicinity, tender a cordial invitation to all the adlarger than any ever held in the State, and the ocates of this great moral enterprise, and to all Executive Committee especially and earnestly others to be with us on that occasion. William invite the attendance of all. Let the friends of Lloyd Garrison and other of our eastern friends the Ohio American Society be sure to be presare expected to be present. The following ar- raise four thousand dollars to promote rangements for lectures and entertainment have slavery operations during the ensuing year. been made for al! that call.

A lecture in New Athens, on Monday evelodging.

the vile. Compelled to legislate not for the gener- ning and time. Those coming up the Ohio rival welfare, but exclusively for the benefit of one section in total disregard of the other. ville, will call on Isaac Lewis, in this place, through the Philanthropist to persons from a diswho will direct to places of lodging. Those tance, where to call, so as to be properly distribuwholly directed to secure a market for slave grown coming this route should be in Martinville on ted among the friends, who will entertain them. produce, to the studied neglect of the agriculture Monday forenoon, (the 17th Oct.) Joseph Hargrave, of this place, will give all directions, and make the necessary arrangements.

A lecture at Cyrus M'Neely's, 4 miles east of Cadiz, on the road to Wellsburg, on the same evening and time. Those coming from Washington Co. Pa. &c. will call on friend M'Neely.

A lecture at Samuel Paul's. 7 miles east of Cadiz, on the road to Steubenville, on the same evening. Those coming from Columbiana Co. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. &c. will call on friend Paul. Those coming through Flushing, will call on Dr. Bailey, or William Palmer, at which place here will probably be a lecture at the same time. Those coming through Deersville, on the west, will call on James Glenden, or James Lewis, and and if a lecturer can be procured, there will be

one there at the same time. Those arriving at Cadiz, on Monday evening, will call on Dr. M. Wilson, on Steubenville street, near the Methodist church, where a committee will be in waiting to direct them where to lodge. Come one, come all; you shall be welcome. In addition to all this, our town is well supplied with hotels.

From all the points mentioned above for lectures on Monday evening, there will be no diffi-

THOS. LEE, A. F. HANNA, REV. JNO. WALKER, SAMUEL PAUL, CYRUS M'NEELY,

Mosher introduced a resolution to alter the constitution of this society, so as to make it auxilialiam Paxton, and Esther Smith were appointed said committee. On motion, the following perfor the purchase of tracts, viz., Thomas Sharp, Nehemiah Story, Sen., Hannah B. Breece, John Mosher, Jr., and Jesse McKibbin. Moved, and carried, that a committee of 3 be appointed to procure tracts, when there are funds in the treasury for that purpose; David Wood, Alfred Breece and James McNeal, Jr., were appointed this com-

mittee.
On motion, Resolved, That the minutes of this neeting be published in the Philanthropist. Adjourned to meet in Cardington, on the 3rd day, (Tuesday) of the 11th month, (Nov.) next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.
SYLVESTER GRENNELL, President, Pro tem.

DAVID WOOD Secretary, Pro tem.

For the Philanthropist. There will be held in Cincinnati, at the Union Baptist Church, (of color) on the 10th of Octogation from all churches of the above order.

JOHN LIVERPOOL, Chairman.

P. S. There will be arrangements made for the delegates, they can call at the church on their ar-

CINCINNATI, September 10, 1842.

OAKLAND, Sept 15, 1842.

DR. BAILEY-Dear Sir:-Our Granville friends decline having the proposed Conven-Garrison's religious and political opinions: there will consequently be no convention of the society at the present time, in central Ohio. Per-Clinton Co., on the 24th of October, from the After a discussion of surpassing ability which west, will please call on Dr. J. Harvey and Milmington, upon Thomas Hibben, Barclay bert, or Eli McGregor, of Wilmington. Those from the north, by the Xenia and Wilmington road, upon Hezekiah Hiat, four miles north of Wilmington;—those by the Xenia and Cuba road, on Amos Davis, three miles north of Oakland;-those by the Xenia, Burlington, and Oakland road, upon Chilten M'Millen, three miles northwest of Oakland, who are a committee of arrangements to distribute the delegates among our friends prepared to accommodate them .-We want to see at least a thousand from a distance, with as many more as they can conveniently bring with them, and will try to be prepared for them, abolition fashion.

In behalf of the Com. of Arrangements.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Ohio.

The Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Convention at Cadiz, Harrison Co. Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the 18th of October next; and one at, or near Oakaropist and the Spirit of Liberty.

A vote of thanks was offered by Jacob Heaton, o,clock, A. M., on Monday the 24th of October. It is likely between these two, a Convention will be held in Granville or somewhere in central Ohio, ommencing at nine o'clock A. M., on Friday the 21st of October --- but of this, particular notice will be given, should the arrangement be positively made.

At all these Conventions, that pioneer in the Anti-slavery cause, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, has engaged to attend. It is expected also, our talented brother, Charles Lenox Remond, than whom none has better right, and few equal ability to plead the cause of the bondman, ent. We have voted that it would be proper to

At these meetings it will be proper to consider how this is to be done. Let every Anti-Slavery ning the 17th October, at candlelighting. All politics, come. Let every pro-slavery man come coming from Belmont county, and south of it, —let our slave-holding neighbors in Virginia and will pass through this place, and will call on Rev. John Walker, who will direct to places of bell the place of letters. who attend; free of expense, during the time of the Conventions. They will never have a better A lecture in Georgetown on the same eve-ning and time. Those coming up the Ohio riv-or to see how fast it is "dying away." A comneighborhood, which will give timely notice By order of the Executive Committee.

A. BROOKE, Secretary. August 27th, 1842. All the papers in the State of Ohio, friendly the cause of human liberty, will please copy

There is a profound moral wrapped up in the following tale which is well worth searching after and finding out.

How to Live with Credit.

From an article with this title in the new Monthly Magazine for February, we subjoin the following sketch, which is well worth a perusal:

The memory of the interesting Schneider is still green in the valleys of Switzerland. I will relate the tale, if it be only to remove the last few scruples in your breast (if indeed any remain) regarding loans.

Schneider was an inhabitant of the canton of Underwald, and descended from a good Swiss family. His father had been very forward in opposing the oligarchies of certain Cantons. This man, a born democrat, asserted that the Helvetic constitutions were perfect farces, and that it was not reasonable that the aristocracy of a small canton should exist beside the democracy of another. He wished to see the whole united in one, and that the laws, imposts, and rights of one should be common to all, and he dreamed of some grand project of leveling the mountains of Switzerland with the social contract of Jean Jacques Rousseau, but it was impracticable-He expended a great deal of money on his scheme and then died leaving his only son but a volume on con-

tune; yet it was not for a moment suspected duced six times the usual quantities of milk.

to the brain of Newton; and with the holy economy suggested that he would for the minds of the assembled creditors sentiments of ecstacy and admiration. Each ments of ecstacy and admiration. wanted 2000 rix dollars, for which he would agement of a flock, and from his abundant deposited at the foot of Schneider's bed the pay interest at five per cent, and the princi-. supplies conceived the glorious thought of last bills which that worthy citizen acceppal in six months. His manners were so that celebrated cheese, which the Old and ted; he offered a pen and each signed his acgood that a banker of his acquaintance, of the firm of Frey & Co, offered him the assistance he required, and he received in extension of the firm of Frey & Co, offered him the assistance he required, and he received in extension herdsmen and cattle show them to the world, and yielded his his pocket-book.

Having achieved this sum, Schneider, resolved to live honestly and honorably. He limited his expenses, and pretended to talk he rendered the universe tributary to a humto all of his regulated way of life. He was thought amiable and trustworthy: his father, he said, had bequeathed him very little, but aided by some trifling negotiations he had n hand, he hoped to be able to make both ends meet at the end of the year. This modest and unassuming conduct was soon no- approach without perturbation. As he died mously complied with, and Schneider was ticed, and in three months the youth was with a clear and unsullid conscience, he interred without pomp at Bruning, which known throughout Underwald as the interesting Schneider.'

However the bills were coming to maturity in the pocket-book of Frey; but two months before they were due, Schneider had received from another banker, the wealthy Frenler. spontaneous offers of service and money. He of course accepted them, having oxtended this loan to 3125 rix-dollars, which he thus disposed of:-

"Expenses for the first quarter 1000 Payment of the two bills given to Frey & Co. 2000 Interest for six months on 2000 R. D. 50

Interest for six months on 3050 RD, 75

Total 3125 Thus successful, Schneider considered not deceived) as master of the capitals of himself, and speak in the following words:-- England made war against Europe, conto that height, he only desired to live with comfort and be useful to his country. been open for upwards of seventy years. been living and on his throne if the inventor

lished, He had limited his expenses to passive balance.' (Motion of surprise.) 4000 rix dollars per anum; and if he lived Do not expect to receive thirty per cent. sixty years, he calculated that Switzerland twenty per cent., ten per cent. of what is, and he would be quits -- at least, that his due to you; you will receive nothing country would have paid him his debt of 460,000 rix dollars, which, by the admirable tenor of his life, he would have re- upwards.) turned to it with usury. In fact his conduct was exemplary. As a merchant (for he but a volume of Constitutions; yet I had was one, as he had accounts open with all to live-it was necessary. I conceived the first houses in Switzerland,) his puncthe great idea of credit. I discovered it

seasons; that in spring they would yield formed on her the operation for the cat-The system of loans came as suddenly into the head of Schneider as did attraction in summer and six in antumn; whilst fitting This discourse so unexpected, produced in eovery, he proclaimed to the world that he winter. Schneider undertook the man-merchant, as a token of respect and gratitude change from young Schneider two bills of the fertile vale, and making cheeses the date agreed on, which he consigned to bis pocket-book.

Schneider nay his debt to his country or and the population of the world, and yielded his discovery that only requires to be appreciated.

Schneider nay his debt to his country or and the population of the world.

Schneider nay his debt to his country or and the population of the world. Schneider pay his debt to his country, or To parody the words of the celebrated poet. rather was entitled to draw upon it for a double, or even triple capital; and thus, too,

ble valley of Switzerland! Ought he now to have felt a shadow of a shade of a scruple of drawing on his country Address to the Free People of Color, Ancient Landmarks, Apology for Abdicionate Landmarks, Ancient Landmarks not one of them was absent from the convocation. Schneider was conveyed in his bed to his Hall: his bill book on his left hand, his cash journal on his right; and a ledger before him. His creditors being all assembled, he began by appologizing for the weakness of his voice, which no longer allowed him to be heard as distinctly as he could wish: he then endeavored to collect himself, and speak in the following words:—'Gentleman, the great book of life is about to close on me; my account current has been open for upwards of seventy years. It is not for me to settle the balance of that debt; that is reserved for the Most High.

Frey, the banker, had not the least uneasi- It is not for me to settle the balance of that of Gruveres cheeses had never existed. ness concerning Schneider's bills: but the debt; that is reserved for the Most High, youth was desirous of profiting by the two who keeps the register of our actions. I bemonths which he had before him to place his credit upon a stable foundation, and to give it certain success. He went to Frey, and told him that five per cent. was a heavy interest to pay, and that if he could agree with Mr. Frey as to the immediate taking who keeps the register of our actions. I Dehold him already prepared to make terrible additions to the immense sum already entered and I tremble to learn the amount of the amount of the debt which will be made out against me." (At this touching exordium, upwish Mr. Frey as to the immediate taking who keeps the register of our actions. I Dehold him already prepared to make terrible additions to the immense sum already entered and I tremble to learn the amount of the made out against me." (At this touching exordium, upwish Mr. Frey as to the immediate taking who keeps the register of our actions. I Dehold him already prepared to make terrible additions to the immense sum already entered from Auction.

44 Housewife frish Linen, superfor make. A large tered and I tremble to learn the amount of the made out against me." (At this touching exordium, upwish Mr. Frey as to the immediate taking who keeps the register of our actions. I Dehold him already prepared to make terrible additions to the immense sum already entered from Auction.

44 Housewife frish Linen, superfor make. A large tered and I tremble to learn the amount of the outer of the made out against me. The provided from Auction and the first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out against me. The first control of the made out with Mr. Frey as to the immediate taking wards of three hundred pocket handkerup of the bills, he would do so with pleasure, chiefs were extracted from upwards of three che in the sing discount-Khl ah IM. Schneider, you know business I see, nothing is so sure as discounting one's own paper—that is affected on one condition only. —But if it at all; but I will accede on one condition only. —If you want money at any time, you must come to me for it. — Schneider had played his cards adroilly. Schneider had played his cards adroilly but he thought it prudent for some time to change his lenders, which he contrived wery skillfully to manage, so as to extend his credit all over Switzerland. This took three years to effect, after which time he was sompelled to refuse the offers of money made him —upon principle. It will be understood that during these three years he was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — When the credits and debits are struck out to leave the surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — When the credits and debits are struck out to leave the surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or indirect was actually 12,000 rix- dollars in debt. — The surplus to direct or in on having discount. Ah! ah! Mr. Schneider, hundred pockets. and applied to twice as

My father the democrat left me nothing tuality and exactness were extreme: he kept was founded on the fidelity of paying his own books, and by double entry. Every arrears. I have been a proof of the justice night he struck his balance, and carried his of this fact. If you have the least doubt of eash-box up into his bed. room. His bill it. I beg you to cast your eyes over my acbook was a model of precision and method. counts, in which I defy any one to detect

He held nothing more sacred than his the slightest error. I am at a loss to know Real Estate for Sale or Exchange for a signature, which was ne verprotested. He which you will most admire, my discovery made a rigid vow never to exceed his revenue, by a stiver, and he kept his pledge sacredly. His probity also trembled at the idea of exceeding the little civil list which he had drawn up for himself on his country. As a social and worthy man, he was quoted in the canton. He had built a delightful villa, where he had a library, dining-room, parlor, and spare bed-rooms.

Which you will most admire, my discovery made a registry will be that a district that I could have drawn on all the capitals of Switzerland, and that by my exactitude in paying up the interests which I drew from several other houses and stores in that town will be exceed all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, the idea of exceeding the little civil list which he had drawn up for himself on his country. As a social and worthy man, his country. As a social and worthy man, he was quoted in the canton. He had built a delightful villa, where he had a library, dining-room, parlor, and spare bed-rooms. delightful villa, where he had a library, does not exceed 389, 732 rix- dollars, to dining-room, parlor, and spare bed-rooms.

All the skill of Swiss horticulture was displayed in his garden, to which belonged a small farm, whence he supplied his household wants. As a moral character, he did good to all around him: he established from as many spaces library and skill of swiss horticulture was displayed in his garden, to which belonged a smongst you. I made it my duty up these my last moments so to manage my loans, that at this hour the sum borrowed is specified to the works are in full operation. This property will be sold low for cash, or bartered for real estate in or near the hold wants. As a moral character, he did loans, that at this nour the sum bollows. As a moral character, he did loans, that at this nour the sum bollows. As a moral character, he did loans, that at this nour the sum bollows. Since the loans are sum of the sum of t orable example, and which two benefactors creditors, is this loss when compared with to Switzerland, Fellenberg and Owen, have the admirable system of finance which you since renewed with so much success. As a religious man, Schneider fulfilled all the external duties of a Christian; and refunded in alms to the poor a portion of his capital, amounting to at least 4000 rix-dollars.

Finally, as a political character he admirable system of finance which you now will be able to present to your country?

I, wreched mortal, am condemned to be a bankrupt; but our country dies not; and its immortality will solve the sublime problem of credit. Yes, gentlemen, a country may

of credit. Yes, gentlemen, a country may

the admirable system of finance which you now will be able to present to your country?

I, wreched mortal, am condemned to be a bankrupt; but our country dies not; and its immortality will solve the sublime problem of credit. Yes, gentlemen, a country may Finally, as a political character, he made his exact returns of household; and paid all due impost, and at every public meeting, spoke conformably to the interests of the spoke conformably to the interests of the then there is no reason why she should not fruit trees. Apply to Canton, and voted according to his con- some day absorb all the capitals of the science. But Schneider did not conceal world. Can yon think that any one of from himself, that his station as a man thus you would have paid too dearly for this It is admitted by all who have used them, (and who he drawing on his country for his coun drawing on his country for his capital discovery even by a million of rix-dollars? You may see that by this an inexhaustable his death acheck to the national wealth of Switzerland: his honest heart was therefore occupied with devising means of producing; it was not enough for his feelings that he left to his fellow- citizens a great example as ort of education of the eyes, similar to that which I have above described. To this he united a delightful disposition which was certainly worth the 100,-000/ eapital of the man comme if faut; but young Schneider had not this cash in his pocket. As, however, he had a name known and estemed, he was welcomed at the best houses in the canton. Although it was vaguely reported that his father had left him no fortune; yet it was not for a moment suspected. of gold which it has pleased fortune to snrround us withall. She was blind, and I, to that all he inherited was the volume on con- He saw that their products varied with the use characteristic expressions, have per-

With dying hand, above his head He waved the bills, then sunk in bed, And shouted victory.
Credit, Sirs, credit! wide and wider! Were the last words of worthy Schneider,

It is unnecessary to add that the most elofor his allowance of 4000 rix dollars anual- quent of the creditors proposed a small ly? Assuredly not. Thus then the excel- subscription from each to erect a monument lent Sehneider saw his end and bankruptcy to the noble Schneider, which was unani

himself henceforward (and his genius was could wish: he then endeavored to collect he realized those famous loans with which Switzerland; but his ambition did not reach Gentleman, the great book of life is about quered the Indies, subdued the colonies, and

To Housekeepers.

N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada.

control.

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Are the best medicine in the world.

Query: Why? Simply because they are the most efficacious, the cheapest, and the pleasantest to take. What are they? They are a combination of the most approved remedies in the whole medical kingdom, and so prepared in double refined sugar as to make them as pleasant to the taste as the best cream candy; children will eat them with avidity; besides they are more convenient than any other medicine; they are put up in a single form of a Lozenge, so that a few may be put in the pocket and eaten at pleasure. There has never been a single instance in which they have failed to give perfect satisfaction. The MEDI-CAL FACULTY warmly approve of them. sure. There has never been they have failed to give perfect satisfaction. CAL FACULTY warmly approve of them.

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Are the sufest, most sure and effectual remedy for Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.

Mr John Starkey, cured of cough of eighteen months' standing, supposed to be a settled consumption, by these Lozenges, when the physicians could do nothing for him.

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by these Lozenges, after three years suffering, and when nothing else would give the least relief. A boy on board one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose of them.

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greatest success.

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No change will be made in the general character of the Philanthropist, except that, to accommodate those who take 1 Plasters, neck, or limbs, effectually cured by it. ** Only breast, neck, or limbs, effectually cured by it. ** Only no other paper, more attention will be paid to its agricultural news and commercial departments. A price current of the Cincinnati market, and a bank note list, will be given in each number.

The editorial department will remain as usual under my control.

TERMS—\$2.00 per annum in other and the price of t

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AGENTS—George F. Thomas & Co., General Agenus, Western Country, for the above valuable Medicines, 147 Main street, Cincinnati; Wm H Harrison and J Glascoe, Cincinnati; Avery & Co. Granville; Cooper, Jewett & Co. Newark; Jas Watson, Massillon; J P Coulter, Wooster; Strickland & Gaylord, Cleveland; Doctor Sprout, Chillicothe; Jos. Howell & Son, Hamilton; Murphy & Co. Ripley.

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